Information For the Use Meropenem (500mg)

# **Merotyle 500 Injection**

## Mopenem (500 mg) Injection: Detailed Information

Generic Name: Meropenem Brand Names: Meronem, Merrem, and others Dosage Form: Powder for Injection (500 mg per vial)

### Description

Meropenem is a broad-spectrum betalactam antibiotic from the carbapenem class. It is effective against a wide variety of bacterial infections, including Grampositive, Gram-negative, and anaerobic bacteria. It works by inhibiting bacterial cell wall synthesis, leading to bacterial death.

**Indications and Uses** 

Meropenem is indicated for the treatment of severe bacterial infections, including:

- 1. Intra-abdominal Infections Peritonitis • Appendicitis
- 2. Respiratory Tract Infections Severe pneumonia, including hospital-acquired or ventilator-associated pneumonia.
- 3. Urinary Tract Infections Complicated UTIs, including pyelonephritis.

- 4. Skin and Soft Tissue Infections Cellulitis and abscesses.
- 5. Meningitis o Bacterial meningitis caused by susceptible organisms.
- 6. Septicemia 

  Bloodstream infections.

**Dosage and Administration Route of** 

Administration: Intravenous (IV)

Adults and Adolescents (≥50 kg): ∘ Usual dose: 500 mg to 1 g every 8 hours. ∘ Severe infections (e.g.,

meningitis): 2 g every 8 hours.

- Pediatric Patients (≥3 months to <12 years):
  - 10–40 mg/kg every 8 hours (maximum dose: 2 g every 8 hours).
- Neonates (<3 months):
  - 20–30 mg/kg every 8–12 hours, based on gestational age and infection severity.
- Renal Impairment: Dose adjustment is required based on creatinine clearance (CrCl).

Preparation and Administration 1. Reconstitution: 

Reconstitute
Reconstitute
Reconstitute

powder with sterile water for injection or a

> compatible diluent (e.g., normal saline or 5% dextrose).

- Concentration: Typically 50 mg/mL.
- **2. Infusion Duration:**

 ○ Administer over 15–30 minutes for IV infusion. ○
 Alternatively, administer as an IV bolus over 3–5 minutes.

**Mechanism of Action** 

Meropenem inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis by binding to penicillin-binding proteins (PBPs). This prevents peptidoglycan cross-linking, leading to bacterial lysis and cell death.

**Spectrum of Activity** 

- Anaerobic bacteria: 
   Bacteroides fragilis

### Side Effects

**Common side effects:** 

- Nausea
- Diarrhea
- Headache
- Rash

Serious side effects:

- Allergic reactions (e.g., anaphylaxis, angioedema)
- Seizures (more likely in patients with CNS disorders or renal impairment)
- Clostridioides difficile-associated diarrhea
- Elevated liver enzymes

### Contraindications

Meropenem is contraindicated in patients with:

- 1. Known hypersensitivity to meropenem, other carbapenems, or beta-lactam antibiotics.
- 2. Severe allergic reactions to penicillin or cephalosporins (cross-reactivity risk).

### Precautions

- 1. Renal Impairment: Monitor renal function and adjust dosage as needed.
- 2. Neurological Conditions: Use cautiously in patients with a history of seizures or other CNS disorders.
- 3. Superinfection Risk: Prolonged use may result in fungal or bacterial superinfections.
- 4. Pregnancy and Lactation: Pregnancy: Category B (use only if clearly needed). Lactation: Excreted in breast milk; use with caution.

### **Drug Interactions**

Valproic Acid: Meropenem may reduce valproic acid levels, potentially leading to loss of seizure control.

• Probenecid: Increases meropenem plasma concentrations by inhibiting renal excretion.

**Storage Instructions** 

- Store unopened vials at room temperature (20–25°C or 68–77°F).
- After reconstitution, use immediately or store in a refrigerator (2–8°C) and use within 24 hours.

**Special Notes** 

- Meropenem is a prescription-only medication and should be administered under the supervision of a healthcare professional.
- Perform culture and sensitivity tests to determine the susceptibility of the causative organism before initiating treatment.
- Avoid unnecessary use to reduce the risk of antibiotic resistance.

Manufactured in India for:

